

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 26th March, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The Oudh Akhbār (Lucknow), of the 21st March, states that Russian intrigues in Merv have been quite successful. The Merv Turkomans have voluntarily invited Russians to their country and placed themselves under their rule. The attitude of indifference assumed by the British Government is incomprehensible. Russians will be able to tamper with the loyalty of Afghanistan from Merv without difficulty and may ere long succeed in forcing another costly Kabul war upon us. In 1877, the St. Petersburg Government was distinctly warned against occupying Merv, but the warning has been disregarded by that Government. The Home Government should call for an explanation of this.

Circulation,
610 copies.

Central Asian affairs.

The Hindustani (Lucknow), of the 23rd March, states that there can be no doubt that Russians have hostile designs against this country. They are making slow but steady progress in Central Asia and reducing province after province to subjection. It was believed that the advent of the Russian army

Circulation,
600 copies.

The same.

at Merv would be a signal for the occupation of Herát by the British. Merv has been turned into a Russian province, but the British Government has not shown the least sign of activity. It views the advance of its rival with perfect indifference and has unnecessarily taken upon itself the difficult task of restoring peace in Egypt. We are no Russophobist, but, as an encounter is inevitable and is only a question of time, the Government of India should prepare itself for the occasion. Above all, the policy of conciliation towards natives, which has been inaugurated by Lord Ripon, should be continued. If the Native Chiefs and the people are on the side of the Government, it can defy a thousand Russias.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd March, regrets Nawáb of Baháwalpur and Sir Lepel Griffin to say that it has frequently to differ from Sir Lepel Griffin, the late Secretary to the Panjáb Government, in the opinions expressed by him about Indian affairs. In the course of an article which he has lately contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and which is full of misstatements, he observes that Native Chiefs themselves and not their officers are responsible for the maladministration that prevails in their States. They are invested with full powers at the early age of eighteen, when they ought to be still in the school. Sir Lepel adds that all the efforts on the part of Government for the introduction of reform will be unavailing, as is evident from the cases of Baháwalpur and other States, unless Government raises the limit of majority of age from 18 to 21 years and exercises a strict supervision over the administration of a State for four years after the accession of the prince to the throne. Since his departure from this country Sir Lepel has constantly made most unjustifiable attacks on natives in general and on Native Chiefs in particular. In the article under review he refers to the alleged failure of Councils established in some States, and infers from this that Native Chiefs cannot properly manage their affairs without the exercise of a strict control on the part of British political officers. The article is chiefly directed

against the Nawab of Bahawalpur. But has the writer any evidence to show that the Nawab has turned out a failure? No doubt the administration in Bahawalpur is not perfect, but what Government is perfect? If English education and English supervision be really calculated to produce the evil habits with which the Nawab of Bahawalpur has been charged by his assailant, Native Chiefs cannot be too soon freed from the control of British political officers.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 21st March, alluding

Circulation,
600 copies.

Financial Statement for 1884-85. to Sir Auckland Colvin's Financial Statement for 1884-85, observes that

the accounts for 1882-83 show that there was a surplus of Rs. 27,14,000 that year. The surplus would have amounted to Rs. 70,00,000 but for the war in Egypt. The Financial Minister has always one excuse or another. Last year, too, a great deal was said about the expenses of the Egyptian expedition. Sir Auckland Colvin says that, owing to the cost of the war and the falling off in the receipts from some sources, he has been unable to direct his attention to the license-tax, the court-fees and other taxes. The state of the finances is always critical, because Government neither retrenches expenditure nor endeavours to discover new sources of income in order to meet extraordinary expenses which are inevitable every year. No attempt is made to reduce the extravagant army charges. Hence there is little hope that the people will ever be given any relief in the matter of taxation. Sir Auckland Colvin has repeatedly congratulated himself in the Budget on the fact that he has been able to make both ends meet in spite of unavoidable extraordinary expenditure. We thought there would be no need for borrowing this year, but the Financial Minister has declared that it will be necessary to issue a loan of two and a half crores of rupees for Productive Public Works. But he has not yet declared whether the money will be borrowed in this country or at home. This suspense may still further affect the price of Government

Promissory Notes, which has already fallen. (The *Oudh Akh. bār*, Lucknow, of the 25th March, notices the Budget with approval).

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd March, publishes an account of the case of Munshi Misri Lal, tahsildār of Mahāban, who was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Burkitt, the Magistrate of Muttra, under section 330 of the Indian Penal Code, but was acquitted by Mr. Knox, the District and Sessions Judge of Agra. The editor endeavours to show that the Magistrate and the police were guilty of arbitrary and illegal proceedings, and remarks that when district officers and the police are able to harass a tahsildār to such an extent, the oppression and tyranny to which ordinary persons are subjected at their hands may be more easily imagined than described. To say nothing of the anxiety and trouble to which the tahsildār and his family were exposed by the case, the cost of the defence must have been simply ruinous.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 19th March, condemns the way in which the list of voters was lately published at Lahore. The names were written in no very legible hand on coarse paper, such as is used by shoe-makers in wrapping up shoes, and were so badly arranged that no voter could find out his name without difficulty. Copies were to be seen at only three or four places in the town. The one pasted on the wall of the police-station was placed so high that no one could read it without standing on tip-toe. The list should have been printed on good paper and more widely circulated. If the local self-government scheme is carried out in this way, it is sure to prove a failure.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Waqdya-i-Ālam* (Ghāzipur), of the 17th March, complains that the license-tax and the house-tax as at present levied press severely upon the people. The Local Government, judging

from the population of a district, fixes the sum to be raised in the district, and then the Collector has to raise that sum in the best way he can. Assessments are generally so heavy that traders have to borrow in order to pay the tax. Applications to the Collector protesting against the assessments end in nothing, and appeals to higher authorities are equally useless.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 23rd March, complains that zaildárs have been generally elected members of District Boards in the mufassil, while other candidates who own larger estates, and pay larger sums to Government in the shape of land revenue, have been overlooked. This state of things is due to several causes. In the first place, zaildárs are feared by the people owing to their official position; secondly, many electors thought that only zaildárs were eligible for memberships. The officers who presided at the elections should have told the voters what classes of persons were eligible for the boards, and that they were at liberty to give their votes in favour of any persons belonging to those classes. The editor adds that it is believed that candidates for memberships of municipal committees resorted to unfair proceedings in some places in order to secure their election. The candidates had the names of persons who were sure to vote in their favour entered in the list of voters, although they were not properly qualified to be voters according to rule.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 22nd March, states that the Panjáb Government, in its Review of the License-Tax Report for 1882, complained that there was reason to think that the assessments had not been properly made in many districts, and that there were many cases of over-assessment and under-assessment. In consideration of these comments of the Local Government district officers have generally imposed the tax with great severity this year, but still many well-to-do traders have been very lightly assessed or have escaped altogether.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The misfortune is that district officers leave the assessment of the tax to tahsildárs, who are influenced by their personal feelings of friendship and enmity towards traders in making the assessments, and who chiefly depend upon the statements of unconscientious informers, numbers of whom are to be found at their offices. A just and equitable incidence of the tax will not be secured unless the assessments made by tahsildárs are checked by a committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and the Superintendent of Police of the district. The objections made by tax-payers should receive full consideration at the hands of the committee.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore), of the 20th March, referring to the articles that lately appeared in the *Hindustani* of Lucknow complaining of the small pay allowed to náib-tahsildárs in Oudh, remarks that their brethren in the Panjáb are still worse off in this respect. In Oudh all the náib-tahsildárs get Rs. 50 a month except two whose pay is Rs. 40, but in the Panjáb those officials are allowed only Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 a month. The pay of náib-tahsildárs in the Panjáb should be raised to Rs. 50 at least. They have also other grievances which deserve consideration. Promotions among them are not made on any fixed principle. Incompetent men who have any interest with Deputy Commissioners are readily entered in the list of candidates for tahsildárships, and their names are not removed from the list even if they repeatedly fail in passing the tahsildárship examination. Sometimes they are appointed as tahsildárs without passing the examination at all. These proceedings are opposed to rule and are a great discouragement to competent persons. The way in which the examination of náib-tahsildárs and tahsildárs is conducted is far from satisfactory. (1) Old Acts are frequently amended and new Acts passed, but the list of subjects prescribed for the examination is revised at comparatively long intervals of time. Hence a correct and complete list is not readily available to candidates.

(2) According to para. 6 of Financial Department Circular No. 15, questions should be set only from the books fixed for the examination, but examiners do not always confine themselves to these books, as was seen at the late examination.

(3) The questions are not very carefully translated into Urdu.

(4) The Urdu translations of some of the books fixed for the examination have not been correctly made. There are also misprints in the translations, as will be seen from a question set at the late examination from Act IV. of 1873. (5) Questions are dictated to the examinees at the time of examination.

This is not a good arrangement. Printed copies of questions should be supplied to examinees. (6) There is always considerable delay in the publication of the results of the examination, to which the attention of Government has been already drawn in a late issue of this paper.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 22nd March, regrets to say that the spread of education in this country has given birth to a serious evil. Boys after leaving the school look down with contempt on the callings of their parents and regard employment in the public service as the only honourable means of earning a livelihood. As soon as a boy has passed the Middle Class Examination or the Public Service Examination, he fancies that he is entitled to a post under Government. But of course Government cannot provide for all the boys turned out by schools every year, and the result is that thousands of them are, as it is, unemployed. The writer is of opinion that the sons of Government servants should be preferred to others for employment in the public service. This arrangement would have a good effect on the official classes and induce the sons of artisans, &c., to adhere to their hereditary callings after leaving the school.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 23rd March, states that formerly the Government of India spent half of the year at Simla and half at Calcutta. But lately their stay at

Circulation,
800 copies.

Recruitment of the public service.
Migration of the Government of India to the hills during the hot weather.

Simla has been extended to eight months, and, besides the Secretariat, many other offices have been allowed to go there. Hence Simla, not Calcutta, should be called the capital of this country. These summer migrations of the Supreme Government to the hills not only involve a large expenditure, but also seriously interfere with the conduct of the administration. The affairs of the State cannot be satisfactorily managed from such a long distance. The Legislature is practically at a standstill during its absence from Calcutta, and takes several years in passing important measures in consequence. A change is urgently called for in the matter of the annual visits of the Supreme Government to Simla. We do not mean that the Viceroy should pass the hot weather in the plains, but his sojourn at the hills should be made as little costly as possible.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Patiala Akhbār*, of the 17th March, writing from Rohtak, complains that great distress prevails among the agricultural and other poor classes owing to the failure of the late kharif and rabi crops from drought. There is also a scarcity of fodder.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahābād), of the 24th March, complains that octroi duty is levied at Allahābād even on articles of small value imported by private individuals for their own use. Suppose a native of Allahabad has occasion to go to Mirzapur. He purchases three or four *seers* of *gur* (unrefined sugar) there and, on his return to Allahabad, brings it home with him for his use. He will have to pay octroi for it. Is this practice in accordance with the rules of Government, or do the octroi officials act on their own responsibility in the matter? The practice also involves a great deal of inconvenience to the people. If a man silently pays the octroi demanded of him, well and good; otherwise he is detained at the octroi office and is made to pay even more than the proper sum.

On the 26th February a respectable man was unnecessarily detained by the octroi officials at Phápháman. The state of things was not so bad in the time of the late Superintendent of octroi as it is at present. Even the small bundles of grass and fuel carried by poor persons on their heads to the market for sale are not exempt from the duty. Surely a poor person who subsists by the sale of two or three annas worth of grass or fuel can hardly afford to pay half a pice in the shape of octroi. Articles below a certain sum in value should be exempted from the tax.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd March, states that during the late Holi a Hindú cast some dyed water on the *khansama* of Dr. Forman, who is in medical charge of Kásur and who is the son of the well-known Revd. Forman of Lahore. The *khansama* reported the matter to his master, charging a servant of the tahsildár with the so-called office. Dr. Forman at once went to the tahsildár's house and, meeting his grown-up son at the door, gave him a stroke with his stick. When the tahsildár came out, he knocked him down on the ground with a blow, saying that he knew that the Ilbert Act had turned the heads of natives. The tahsildár was confined to his bed for a week by the effects of the injury sustained from the fall, and has applied to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to prosecute Dr. Forman for assault. Fortunately for him he had not a "diseased spleen."

NATIVE STATES.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 18th March, referring to the rumour that the Mahárájá of Jodhpur is disposed to surrender his State to the British Government and to pass the rest of his life in private in Europe, remarks that it is difficult to say how far the rumour is well founded. If the Mahárájá has really such intentions, he must have

Circulation,
100 copies.

Rumour about the cession of Jodhpur to the Government of India.

decided to adopt this course owing to some very cogent reasons. Government should publish these reasons in order to show the public that it is not at all to blame in the matter. Moreover, even if the Mahārājā willingly offers his State, Government should not accept it, but induce him to nominate an heir to the throne and, in case of default, should itself choose one for him. The annexation of the State would arouse the suspicions of all other native chiefs, whereas the maintenance of it would greatly strengthen their loyalty.

Circulation
1,800 copies.,

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 19th March, referring to the destruction of Badāsar by the British force which was lately sent to Bikaner.

Bikaner. Bikaner to suppress the rebellion, remarks that Badāsar was one of the three houses which are known by the name of *sarnās*, or places of protection, and were built as long ago as the Sambat year 1545 by Mahārājā Bikāji, the founder of Bikāner. Another *sarnā* was built by Khushhāl Singh, the younger brother of Mahārājā Surat Singh, in the Sambat year 1845. These houses have always been regarded as sacred, and no criminal or offender, who seeks shelter at any of those houses, is seized or compelled to leave the place by the Mahārājā's men. Hence it will be observed that the so-called rebellious Sardārs had recourse to Badāsar to show their submission, and not in order to offer resistance to the British force. The British officers violated a time-honoured custom of the State in compelling the Sardārs to leave the house, and the blowing up of the place by gunpowder was sacrilege. But they thought fit to blow up the building in order that it might not be said that the expeditionary force had nothing to do. The *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian contemporaries gave an account of the doings of the force in very glowing colours. The *Akhbār-i-Ām* then makes the following proposals among others for the consideration of Government :—The powers of the Mahārājā and the Political Agent should be clearly defined. At present there is no law of limitation in force in the State. If the

introduction of any such law be contemplated, the people should be given three years' notice to settle their old disputes. Some able man like Pandit Manphúl should be appointed as Diwán. Nawáb Ali Muhammad, who has been lately appointed to the office, was formerly employed in a mint at Bhnj on Rs. 50 a month, and is by no means qualified for his present high office. Traders and bankers in the State should be treated with due respect. (The *Mittra Vilás*, Lahore, of the 24th March, makes nearly the same remarks in condemnation of the destruction of Badásar by the British force.)

POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Pattdla Akhbár*, of the 17th March,

Circulation,
300 copies.

Distribution of letters by school-masters in charge of village post-offices.

writing from Rohtak, complains that school-masters, who have been placed in charge of village post-offices, generally send letters to addressees through school-boys. This practice interferes with the studies of the boys in some degree and is also objectionable on other grounds. School-masters should be given delivery-peons, or they should be altogether relieved of postal work.

LOCAL.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur), of the 17th March, com-

Circulation,
300 copies.

Neglected condition of roads at Gházípur.

plains that the roads at Gházípur are not in good order, especially the one that leads from Kotwa to the river and passes by the tahsildár's and munsif's offices, which is in a most neglected condition. Gravel has been collected by the side of the road as far as the tahsildár's office, apparently for the purpose of repairing the road. But the whole road should be repaired, and not that portion only which is used by the tahsíl officials.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur, ...	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884. March 22nd	1884. March 28rd	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bótá Singh,	" 17th, 19th & 21st.	" 20th, 21st & 24th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Ágrá Akhbar</i>	Ágrá ...	Ditto	Weekly	Khawájá Yásuf Ali,	" 21st	" 23rd	200 "
4	<i>Áfaca-i-Sikandar</i>	Morádábád ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakheh ...	" 17th	" 22nd	80 "
5	<i>Áina-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali ...	" 23rd	" 25th	134 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-'Álam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto.	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 18th	" 21st	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-'Ám</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám ...	" 19th & 22nd	" 21st & 24th respectively.	1,800 "
8	<i>Almala-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-i-dín	" 18th	" 22nd	...
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdú-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" "	" 21st	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	Almorá ...	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 17th	" 20th	98 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow, ...	Urdú	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 15th	" "	141 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" 22nd	" 25th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur	" 12th	" 20th	230 copies.
14	<i>Ayur Venak Prakash</i>	Fyzabad ...	Ditto	Monthly	Sheo Prasad	" For March	" 21st	...
15	<i>Ayur Darpan</i>	Sháhjahanpur.	Hindi-Urdú.	Ditto	Bakhtáwar Singh	" For Dec., 1883 & Jan. 1884.	" 25th	440 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
39	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdū	Tri-weekly	Munshi Harsukh Rai.	1884. March 18th, 20th & 22nd.	1884. March 20th, 22nd & 24th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
40	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	16th	26th	72 copies.
41	Lyall Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	24th	"	300
42	Lyton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaki Das	"	"	100
43	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	17th	21st	200
44	Mashr-i-Qainar	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	18th & 25th	20th & 26th respectively.	"
45	Mathura Samachar	Mathura	Hindī-Urdū	Monthly	Dwarka Prasad	For Feb.	26th	250
46	Matha-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Urdū	Weekly	Durga Prasad	March 15th	30th	40
47	Mashru-i-Zindai	Meerut	Ditto	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	24th	26th	823 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
48	Mahr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Weekly	Mahbubullah Khan,	23rd	"	140 copies.
49	Matha Vids	Lahore	Hindī	Ditto	Mukund Ram	24th	"	250
50	Masfi-i-Am	Agra	Urdū	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Khan	20th	21st	100
51	Municipal Guide	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Alf Jan	15th	20th	75
52	Mawaga-i-Tahaf	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	19th	22nd	150
53	Mawala-i-Kabul	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narain	For Feb.	"	500
54	Najm-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	March 17th	23rd	175
55	Najm-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Krishn.	16th	22nd	150

56	Nasim-i-Agra	Kgrá	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	23rd	...	24th	325	"
57	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	18th	...	20th	92	"
58	Nasim-i-Malik	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ihtishám-ul-din	21st	...	26th	...	"
59	Nar-Afshar	Ludhiáná,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	20th	...	22nd	750	"
60	Nar-i-Badshá	Badáun	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	20th	...	23rd	250	"
61	Naru-i-Ashar	Alláhábád,	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	21st	...	22nd	120 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)	"
62	Naru-i-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yaqúb,	22nd	...	20th	849 copies.	"
63	Nyaya Sudha	Hardé	Maráthi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Basdeo Bháskar	19th	...	20th	400	"
64	Qadh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Daily	Shan Prasad	20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th & 26th	...	20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th & 26th, respectively	610 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
65	Qadh Parsh	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Said Hussain	18th	...	20th	450 copies.	"
66	Parsh Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammed Asim,	19th & 22nd	...	23rd & 25th respectively	250	"
67	Parsh Parsh	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-ul-din	21st	...	24th	150	"
68	Parsh Akhbar	Patná	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	19th	...	21st	300	"
69	Parsh Akhbar	Alláhábád,	Hindi	Ditto	Dawlat Nandan	24th	...	24th	700	"
70	Parsh Akhbar	Masrut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	20th	...	23rd	...	"
71	Parsh Akhbar	Banárás	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Vishnu Datt	24th	...	25th	...	"
72	Parsh Akhbar	Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	22nd	...	24th	106	"
73	Parsh Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ali	19th	...	23rd	...	"
74	Parsh Akhbar	Banárás	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	21st & 25th	...	20th	...	"
75	Parsh Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Khan	21st & 25th	...	22nd & 26th respectively	450	"
76	Parsh Akhbar	Ajmer	Hind-Urdú	Weekly	Musadd Ali	24th	...	20th	263	"
77	Parsh Akhbar	Batlim	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Abdu-l- Hag.	Feb. 21st, 28th & 6th March	...	21st	400	"
78	Parsh Akhbar	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	March 19th	...	"	700	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
79	<i>Sabid Kaparthald</i>	Kaparthald	Urdu	Weekly	Divan Mathurs Das	1884. March 22nd	1884. March 25th	120 copies.
80	<i>Sadiga-i-Akbar</i>	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	" 20th	" 23rd	320 "
81	<i>Bajina Kiran Sudda</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	" 17th	" "	200 "
82	<i>Shakhs-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-monthly.	Ahmed Hasan	" 20th	" 21st	120 "
83	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibra-	" 18th	" 20th	175 "
					him.			
84	<i>Sifur-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 20th	" 24th	90 "
85	<i>Tahab</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bahat Ali Khan	" 19th	" 23rd	125 "
86	<i>Tamamud</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 25th	150 "
87	<i>Tattva-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kirrar Husain	" "	" 20th, 21st,	900 "
88	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Sikkar	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th,	" 22nd, 23rd,	
						21st, 22nd,	24th & 25th,	
						& 23rd.	respectively.	
89	<i>Waqt-i-Azam</i>	Ghazipur,	Ditto	Weekly	Shrija-l-din Ahmed,	" 17th	" 23rd	300 "

ALLAHABAD,
The 31st March, 1884.

PRINCE DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.